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righteousness, because the enormous navy for which he clamors is necessary to enforce peace among the nations, if they misbehave.

Thus—for the sake of peace—the blind leaders of the blind press on to bankruptcy and ruin, while tariffs and taxes grind the faces of the poor—the men who work, or starve for the want of it, and the women who weep—or do worse.

O Peace, what crimes are committed in thy name!

To the Representatives of Leading Business Organizations and Others.

On March 20, the Committee of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference on Business Organizations sent out the following circular:

Dear Sir: The second Hague Conference has been a source of great encouragement to the advocates of international arbitration. The agreement for an international court of prizes, and the decision that an offer of arbitration must always precede the employment of force for the collection of debts, are only two of the many exceedingly valuable results definitely accomplished by the fourteen elaborate conventions actually adopted. But the most important service rendered by the Conference was, that by its specific recommendations, and by its substantial unanimity in endorsing the principle of international arbitration and the project for an International High Court of Justice, it opened the way for immediate efforts to secure:

1. A prompt confirmation of the conventions prepared by the Conference for the final approval of all the nations.
2. The negotiation and ratification of arbitration treaties between the respective nations, and the subsequent improvement of such treaties by making them more comprehensive from time to time as may be found feasible.
3. The suggestion and adoption of some satisfactory means for selecting the judges and completing the organization of an International High Court of Justice as designed by the Hague Conference.
4. A practical acceptance of the recommendation of the Conference that the various governments should undertake a serious study, by commissions or otherwise, of a possible limitation of national armaments, or of annual expenditures for such armaments, upon some equitable or mutually acceptable basis.
5. A still greater and more assertive public intelligence and public opinion in favor of arbitration as a substitute for war.

In conducting the preliminary negotiations, in preparing instructions for the delegates, and in endeavoring to perfect the work and carry out the ideas of the Conference, the United States government has shown the most admirable wisdom and tact, and a sincere devotion to the essential principles involved.

While the official report of the Conference has not yet been published, its achievements have been made clear in papers of an official or semi-official character, such as the President's message to Congress, the Philadelphia address of Mr. Choate, on February 22, and the pamphlet written by Prof. James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the State Department and Technical Delegate of the United States to the Hague Conference. Professor Scott's paper

is No. 5 of the pamphlets published by the American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation, Sub-Station 84, New York, and it is stated that copies will be sent postpaid on request.

It seems to us that if the representatives of our leading business organizations should see fit to give to our government and to The Hague delegates cordial expressions of commendation for what has been achieved and of strong encouragement for further efforts on the lines suggested, it will be exceedingly appropriate and useful at this time.

The publication of such resolutions in the newspapers will also have an especially important influence in enlightening and stimulating public opinion and official action.

We submit for your consideration the desirability of having suitable resolutions or letters sent to the President, Secretary of State and Senators, and copies given to the press.

Information of action taken in this connection sent to H. C. Phillips, the Secretary of the Mohonk Conference at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., will be sincerely appreciated.

Charles Richardson, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, Joel Cook, Mahlon N. Kline, W. A. Mahony, George Foster Peabody, Elwyn G. Preston, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Committee on Business Organizations.

New Books.

THE HUMAN HARVEST. By David Starr Jordan. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 1907. 122 pages. Price, \$1.00 net.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, has distinguished himself as a writer and speaker upon the evils of war. His point of view is that of the scientist. For several years his little book, "The Blood of the Nation," has exercised a growing influence in the cultivated circles of America in which the reaction against the wickedness and futility of man killing has been going on. Press reports indicate that a lecture which he has given of late, entitled "The Human Harvest," has also made a deep impression upon the public mind. Now in response to a justly earned demand Dr. Jordan has recast both his book and his lecture and published them as a connected whole under the latter title.

He shows the working out of the principle of heredity through a reverse process of selection and evolution. His thesis is well expressed in the following quotation: "It is a costly thing to kill off men, for in men alone and the sons of men can national greatness consist." Wars have destroyed the flower of the military nations and left behind decadent states and degenerate races. In Rome the *vir*, the martial hero, who went off on foreign invasions never to return, left behind the *homo*, the inferior man, who was unfit to do anything else than ordinary work and whose successor in Roman citizenship was an inferior offspring. "To cultivate the Roman fields," he says, "whole tribes were borrowed. The man of the quick eye and the strong arm gave place to the slave, the scullion, the pariah, the man with the hoe, the man whose lot does not change, because in him there is no power to change it. The barbarian settled